UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/805,284	03/13/2001	Masanori Kusunoki	64498/JPW/PT	1251

7590   08/11/2005

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EXAMINER
KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2135	

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/805,284	KUSUNOKI, MASANORI
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Paula W. Klimach	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 May 2005*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,6,7,10,11,14,17 and 20-22* is/are pending in the application.
　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1,6,7,10,11,14,17 and 20-22* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some *　c)☐ None of:
　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/19/05 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

Claim1, 6-7, 10-11, 14, 17, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sampson et al (6,339,423 B1) in view of Sasmazel et al (6,032,260) and

further in view of Apte (6,467,040 B1).

In reference to claims 1, 7, 14, 17, and 20, Sampson discloses an access authentication

system for providing a client with a service of connection to a terminal server (Fig. 2 Part 240).

The system includes a first authentication server for determining whether or not the client should

be connected to the first terminal server, on the basis of personal information input by the client

to the first terminal server (column 4 line 47 to column 5 line 2 and Fig. 3 A). The first

authentication server creating first ticket data by encoding a client parameter, which includes part

of the personal information, on the basis of a predetermined formula (Fig. 4A and Fig. 4B and

column 5 lines 55-60). The access control 240 performs the function of the authentication server

by determining if the browser is authenticated. The access control also sends the browser a

cookie (ticket) that is encrypted therefore encoded personal information using a predetermined

formula (column 4 lines 60-67). Sampson creates a second cookie (ticket data) by encoding the

client parameter on the basis of a predetermined formula when the browser tries to connect to a

new domain.

Sampson does not expressly disclose transferring the ticket to the web server; checking

whether the ticket is used; supplying the web server with information indicative of whether the

second terminal server should be connected to the client. Although Sampson discloses a cookie

(ticket) with user data, Sampson does not expressly discloses the data in the cookie encoded

using a summarization using a one-way function

Sasmazel discloses a system of transferring the eticket from server to server. The

information in the eticket of Sasmazel is hashed (summarization using a one-way function) and

encrypted (one-way function; column 8 lines 5-15). The eticket of Sasmazel is transferred to the

second terminal server by first sending it to the browser and then the browser sends the ticket to

the web server 220 or 240. The second authorization server (360), which performs the function

of the second authentication server of detecting whether or not client parameter is valid and

whether or not the first ticket data has been used (column 10 lines 41-60). Sasmazel checks

whether the user is in session, which is a method of checking whether the eticket has been used

(column 8 lines 39-44). The web server is then supplied with data indicative of whether or not

the second terminal server should be connected to the client (column 10 lines 60-63). Sasmazel

stores in a file information for authenticating the user and therefore first ticket data (column 8 line 60 to column 9 line 30). Comparing the first and second ticket data includes checking the validity of the ticket (column 9 line 32-51). The system of Sasmazel discloses the client parameter includes at least one of ID information of the client, an access-originator IP address and an expiration date set for the first ticket data (Sasmazel column 7 lines 31-41). The system of Sasmazel suggests the common character string is changed at a predetermined point in time (Sasmazel column 8 lines 26-46).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to transfer the ticket information to the web server, check whether the ticket is used and supply the web server with information indicative of whether the second terminal server should be connected to the client as in the system of Sasmazel in the system of Sampson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the ticket may be securely passed from server to server without the user having to re-authenticate.

However Sasmazel and Sampson do not discloses a system wherein the client connects to the second terminal server via the first terminal server.

Sasmazel discloses a system wherein access control uses a single access control system to manage access by users to the resource belonging to multiple domains, the system of Sasmazel uses the Multi-Domain Token to provide cookies to the Secondary Domain that in turn provides the cookies to the browser (column 8 line column 9 line 30). Although Sasmazel discloses the token received from a third party for a resource on another server, the client in Sasmazel then uses the token it acquires to gain access to the resource on the secondary domain instead of gaining access via the first terminal server.

Apte discloses a system wherein the client connects to the second terminal server via the first terminal server (Fig. 2B in combination with column 5 lines 13-38).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to connect to the second terminal via the first terminal server as in the system of Apte in the system of Sasmazel. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the first server may not have the ability to process the client request and it would reduce the cost to calculate the security token at the first request and then forwarding the request to a server that can process the request (column 1 lines 45-50 in combination with column 5 lines 19-28).

In reference to claim 6, which is rejected as in the rejection for claim one. In addition, Sampson dislcoses a system wherein the user may enter logon information (column 6 lines 44-47). Logon information includes an ID and a password entered by the client. The ticket disclosed by Sasmazel that is transported from server to server includes an expiration date (column 7 line 38-39); and a common character string in the form of a public signature (column 7 lines 50). Since the ticket includes ID information and the system checks whether as user is in session (column 8 lines 35-39). The system of Sasmazel therefore compares the access-originator IP address provided in the ticket which is sent to the second terminal server this would result in determining whether or not access by the client has been executed on or before the expiration date.

In reference to claim 10, wherein the second authentication means judges validity of the first ticket data.

Sampson does not expressly disclose the second authentication means judges validity of the first ticket data.

Sasmazel stores in a file information for authenticating the user and therefore first ticket data (column 8 line 60 to column 9 line 30). Comparing the first and second ticket data includes checking the validity of the ticket (column 9 line 32-51). This suggest the second authentication means judges the validity of the first ticket data.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to judge the validity of the first ticket data as shown in Sasmazel in the system of Sampson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because checking the validity of the ticket would exposes any attempt to carry out fraud.

In reference to claim 11, wherein the second authentication means judges legality of the client parameter. Since the validity of the ticket is checked it follows that the legality of the client parameter is check.

In reference to claim 21, a system wherein the client is contracted with the first terminal server for receiving services from the first terminal server, and the client is not contracted with the second terminal server for receiving services from the second terminal server.

Apte discloses a system wherein the client communicates and is authenticated to the first terminal server and therefore receives services form the first terminal server, and the client is not contracted with the second terminal server for receiving services form the second terminal server because the request is then forwarded to the second terminal server via the first terminal server (Fig 2B).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to connect to the second terminal via the first terminal server as in the system of Apte in the system of Sasmazel. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the first server may not have the ability to process the client request and it would reduce the cost to calculate the security token at the first request and then forwarding the request to a server that can process the request (column 1 lines 45-50 in combination with column 5 lines 19-28).

In reference to claim 22, the system wherein the first authorization server transfers the first ticket data and the client parameter directly to the second authorization server without going through the client.

Apte discloses a system wherein the first authorization server transfers the first ticket data and the client parameter directly to the second authorization server without going through the client (Fig. 2B).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to connect to the second terminal via the first terminal server as in the system of Apte in the system of Sasmazel. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the first server may not have the ability to process the client request and it would reduce the cost to calculate the security token at the first request and then forwarding the request to a server that can process the request (column 1 lines 45-50 in combination with column 5 lines 19-28).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W. Klimach whose telephone number is (571) 272-3854. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK
Monday, August 08, 2005
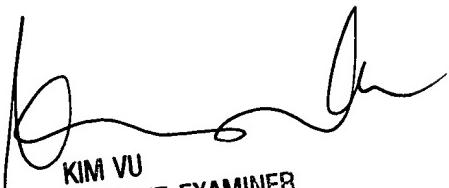
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